THE DAILY NEWS.

BX GEORGE WITHER

[1612.] Shall I, wasting in despair,
Die, because a woman's fair?
Or make pale my cheeks with care,
'Cause another's rosy are?
Be she fairer than the day,
Or the flowery meads in May,
If she be not so to me,
What care I how fair she be?

Shall my foolish heart be pained,
'Cause I see a woman kind,
Or a well disposed nature,
Joined with a lovely feature?
Be she meeker, kinder, than
Turtle dove or; elican,
If she not so to me. If she be not so to me, What care I how kind she be?

Shall a woman's virtue move
Me to perish for her love?
Or her well-deserving known,
Make me quite forget mire own?
Be she with that goodness blest,
Which may gain her name of best,
If she be not such to me,
What care I how good she be?

'Cause her fortune seems too high, Shall I play the fool and die? Those that bear a noble mind, Where they want of riches find. Think what with them they would do. I hat without them dare to woo: And unless that mind 1 see, What care I how great she be?

Great, or good, or kind, or fair, I will ne'er the more despair. If she love me, this believe, I will die ere she shall grieve: If she slight me, when I woo, I can scorn and let her go; For if size be not so for me, What care I for whom she be?

HINTS ON AGRICULTURE.

The Ramie Plant.

The ramie belongs to the nettle family The rame belongs to the nettle lating whoever saw a luxuriant nettle in a fence corner awaiting the unwary to make his hands smart, has nearly a true picture of the ramie in its appearance. The ramie, standing single, is inclined to make many side shoots or laterals, which is especially the case the first search. As soon as it has been once or twice cut son. As soon as it has been once or twice cut down, close to or rather about one inch under the ground, and the roots have become stronger, a large number of rations will sprout from the roots and bulbouns, and tev or no side-shoots will show themselves. The shoots or rations from the roots will stand close and ush each other up. These close standing hoots contain the best fibre; they are hollow, almost as much so as cane. As soon as the fibre has the proper strength the stem begins to color a little darker near the ground. The size which the plants reach in a certain time varies according to richness and kind of soil, as well as veather and mode of cultivation. As a general rule it may be said as soon as the stems have reached a little more than four feet, the fibre will be of good quality, but does not get hurt it left uncut till it reaches eight to

It cannot be too much recommended to have the piece of land intended for the ramie deep-ly cultivated; sub-soiled to fourteen inches would not be too deep, and this is the most laborious work in the whole cultivation. The first year weeds have to be cut out, but this will give but little trouble. The second year the plant will have so many ratoons that other plants will have no room to vegetate. From this time the cultivation will give very little trouble, except one ploughing between the rows early in the spring and atter each cutting, and manure over the fields during the winter season. The field ought to be laid off in pieces season. The field ought to be laid off in pieces of about twenty rows in width, and a passage left for a cart or wagon. The rows ought to be about four feet apart, and the plants in the rows half that distance. When the field is ready for planting, a furrow is made every four feet, about three to four inches deep, and in these turrows the plants are placed, with little more care than negroes plant sweet potatoes. The furrows ought to be made so that the rain will not stand too long, yet all heavy washing ought to be prevented. Rooted plants as well as layers ought to be covered with earth nearly to the top; roots ought to be covered with earth two or three inches deep. In case some plants or roots should not grow, the vacancies should be filled as soon as possible, and always the best plants taken for this purand always the best plants taken for this pur-pose, so as to get an even growing field. As soon as the plants have reached seven to eight soon as the plants have reached seven to eight inches in height, they should be topped (as in the nursery) to force out side shoots. When these latter are grown to about five or six inches in length, the plant has a kind of bushy appearance; then the plant is hilled nearly to the top. It is now lett to grow until it has reached nearly the height of three feet, when it is cut down even with the ground, or better, one inch below. The fibre of this first growth can be used but is not perfect yet because the one inch below. The fibre of this first growin can be used, but is not perfect yet, because the roots and bulbs are not large enough, and there are as yet too many side shoots.

A few days after this cutting, a great many rations will make their appearance on the surface. The whole work now consists in keeping and the words. This accord growth will be under

out all weeds. This second growth will be, under similar circumstances, a great deal more rapid than the first was, and can be cut when about four feet high; each growth will have fewer side shoots, and soon they will disappear altogether. The planting in the field ought to be done in the spring, but can be continued until the beginning of September. Those which are planted late should be covered in winter with straw or leaves, because they are too young and tender to resist severe frosts. Those planted early in spring and summer do not need any protection, as they will make roots eighteen to twenty-four inches deep. All refuse matter falling off in cleaning the fibre ought to be fed or cured and put in the barn for winter use. All the manure coming from the plant ought to be out all weeds. This second growth will be, under the manure coming from the plant ought to be carefully gathered and put back on the field. In this way, such a field will give a rich return for many years, without need of being replanted. The experience in regard to soil is yet limited, but it is certain that a rich sandy loam without need of the careful of the carefu suits the plant very well. The plant can be grown so far north as the earth does not freeze more than four inches deep in winter. The best portions of this country will be the southern part of Texas, and the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida.

USE OF THE RAMIE.

The ramie is useful in two ways. It contains, first, a silk-like fibre of uncommon strength and fineness; and, second, the refuse furnishes an excellent food for stock, which in quantity compares favorably with clover. The fibre will not only replace the cotton, but is bound to be a strong rival to flax. In strength its fibre is nearest to silk, and as soon as there is a little more experience and intelligence brought into requisition, by the cultivation and manufacture of the textile, it will be found to be the best substitute for silk.

Suppose this plant to have none of this use-

Suppose this plant to have none of this useful fibre, its cultivation would be of immense value as food for stock, in a great many portions of the South. Another most important point in introducing the ramic here, is its easy

point in introducing the ramic here, is its easy cultivation. The first year it requires no more work than sweet potatoes, and then the main work is in harvesting. The quantity of fibre will be more and the price double that of cotton.

In case a field should be ploughed up after a series of years for some other purpose, then the roots and bulbs will make excellent food for hogs, or can be manufactured into a durable dye.

The fences have to be kept in good order, because if cows and hogs are once accustomed to it, they will break down a poor fence to get to it. During the winter cows can be turned into ramic fields, but hogs and horses should be kept out. So far this plant has no destructive enemies. The se-called nottle worm makes its appearance some seasons, but never hurts the fibre; it is satisfied with the lower leaves of the plant, and is in this way harmless. leaves of the plant, and is in this way harmless. Besides, if they were as destructive as the cotton worm they could not injure the crop very much, as each cutting is matured in a very short period of time.

> BRAIN AND MUSCLE. The Food for Each.

Dr. Albert Bellows' book, "How not to be

Sick," has some good suggestions about food. We quote a portion of what he says in regard

BRAIN WORKERS.

It has been proved by analysis that the more active the brain, the more phosphorus is used up and thrown off by the system, clergymen using up more on Sundays, and lawyers on court days, than at any other times, and yet our professional men have lived as other men live—eating what has come before them without considering whether the elements they take are adapted to develope stupidity or mental vigor; eating, perchance, such stupefying articles as ham or fat pork, and white bread and butter while making or preaching a sermon, and such phosphatic food as trout and other fish, with unbolted bread, vegetables and fruit, when idle or rusticating. But a little observation would show a yast difference in BRAIN WORKERS.

the quality of sermons, whether made and preached on carbonaceous or phosphatic diet; and the estimate of the old divine, "if the and the estimate of the old divine, "if the number of tons of beans and pork preached to every Sunday while the owners were asleep might be offset by an estimate of the number of congregations, not only in New England but in Old England, and all the rest of the fat and starch-eating world, who are put asleep by sermons made from stupefying principles extracted from fat pork, fat beef and superfine flour."

The nitrates and phosphates of all meats and vegetables are partly soluble and partly insoluble; and, therefore, in soaking in cold water, all lose much that is important, especially to the thinking man. In cold water, all bumen is dissolved or lost, but in hot water the albumen is coagulated, and mostly re-

the albumen is coagulated, and mostly retained; but in hot water as well as cold, the soluble phosphates are lost. Neither fish, nor meats nor vegetables should, therefore, ever be pickled in brine, nor should they be boiled unless in a little water, as in the admirable arrangement of Zimmerman or Durcklee, where all the soluble materials, as well as all the flavor, are retained in the water that is necessary to keep up the steam, and being used as gravy or soup, all the elements are saved as nature intended.

nature intended.

In roasting, or broiling, or, indeed, in any manner of cooking, care must be taken not to burn up or otherwise destroy or lose any of the juices of either vegetable or animal food; especially is this important for thinking men, and for those whose digestion is full—the power of the stomach, as well as the power of the brain, being dependent on soluble phosphorus. And especially is the power of the stomach dependent on the flavor of the food. Let any one try the experiment of cooking meats, fish, potatoes, carrots, turnips, or any other food—animal or vegetable—in a steamer in which the flavor and all the steam are distilled back and saved, and compare the taste tilled back and saved, and compare the tast of these with that of the same food cooked so that all these elements are lost, and he will be astonished at the difference in the flavor, digestibility, and mental and physical energy

MUSCLE WORKERS.

From the chapter on 'Food for Laboring Men," we make some valuable selections also.
The kinds of food most wanted, because eaten when not wanted, by the system, are the most expensive. The article most used when not wanted, is super lue flour, out of which has been bothed a large portion of its nitrates and phosphates. This being used with butter and sugar, furnishes very little but heating material. The next article on which most money is expended and wasted, because most used with other articles containing enough of carbonaccus elements, is butter, which conwith other articles containing enough of car-bonaceous elements, is butter, which con-tains not a particle of strength or life-giving material, and therefore useless except with food deficient in carbon. And another arti-cle most extensively used and for the same reason wasted, is sugar, which though use-ful with too acid fruits, and as a part of a meal in which is too large a proportion of nitrogenous food, is worse than useless in con-fectionery cakes &c. especially if eaten bentrogenous food, is worse than useless in confectionery, cakes, &c.. especially if eaten between meals, and when food is not wanted as it not only adds to the superfluous heat, but causes fermentation in the stomach and bowels, and causes, or tends to cause, flatulence, colic, dyspepsia, and the thousand and one troubles of the digestive organs, which we are apt to impute to green vegetables and fruit, when the fact is these extra carbonaccous subwhen the fact is, these extra carbonaceous substances, in their passage out of the system, embarrass the digestion of natural food, and cause it to give us these troubles; and this is proved by the fact that those who avoid these expensive and useless articles may cat as much as they choose of green vegetables and fruits, and they give them no flatulence, produce no

irritation.

Our forefathers, who lived on beans, peas unbotted grains, and the meats, vegetables, and fruits as they came from their fields and gardens, cooked in the simplest manner, best calculated to develope their natural flavor, and prepare them for digestion, were not troubled with flatulence, colic, or indigestion. And our foremothers were not the pale-faced, flabby foremothers were not the pale-faced, flabby muscled, toothless, chloretic, consumptive, and sentimental race, as are their degenerate daughters of the present generation. Even our farraces and their wives and daughters have become terribly degenerated. Instead of the robust and healthy men, and the full-chested, healthy, rosy-cheeked, beautiful women of former generations, we see a people almost as feeble and sickly as the city people. And the reason is apparent. The outer crust almost as feeble and sickly as the city people. And the reason is apparent. The outer crust of the wheat, and the buttermilk, which contains the nitrogen, phosphorus, and iron, on which strength and energy, mental and physical, and beauty of complexion depend, is given to the cattle and the pigs, while they take themselves, instead, the butter, fine flour and sugar, which contains only the heating and disease-producing carbonates.

The robust Irishman and Scotchman, also, who comes here with strong energetic mus-

LYNCH LAW.

A Terrible Tragedy in Tennessee.

We clip the following particulars of midnight murders perpetrated in Dyersburg, Tennessee on the night of the 5th, from Neal's State Ga-

zette, published in that place: In our last issue we stated that three men, James Evans, Giles Moody and Bud Evans, were being tried in this place, charged with horse-stealing, and that it was supposed they belonged to a well-organized band of outlaws belonged to a well-organized band of outlaws that have for some time been a terror to this section of country. Up to Friday night their trial had not been concluded, and they were remanded to jail until the next morning, being in the custody of Sheriff Shaw and a guard of seven men. At about one o'clock the next morning (Saturday) the jail was quietly surrounded by about one hundred and fifty armed men, disguised, and commanded by three officers. One-half the mysterious visitors were dismounted, the remainder on horseback, all uniformed in black, trimmed with white, each man having a wide white med with white, each man having a wide white band around his hat. Their appearance at the jail was sudden, and the sheriff saw at a glance jail was sudden, and the sheriff saw at a glance to resist was madness. He and his guards surrendered, were relieved of their arms, and, together with the jailer, placed under guard in front of the midnight cavalcade. The jail keys were secured and the prisoners taken out one at a time, each having his arms tied behind his back with a long white rope, which was allowed to drag on the ground.

After the prisoners were placed near the

lowed to drag on the ground.

After the prisoners were placed near the sheriff and his guards, the men who had taken upon themselves the fearful responsibility of dooming three human beings to instant death took up their silent march, not an unnecessary word being spoken by either party. At the wooden bridge which spans the Forked Deer at this place they halted. A few minutes was given the prisoners—Bud Evans, Giles Moody and James Evans—for prayer, after which a detail of eight men was allotted to each as executioners. Each of the prisoners were then stationed at a different point, several yards apart, when the fatal signal was given and the details fired their dreadful volley, and Moody and James Evans fell dead in their tracks, pierced with a dozen balls. Bud Evans was only wound-James Evans fell dead in their tracks, pierced with a dozen balls. Bud Evans was only wounded, and he ran a hundred yards, uttering such yells as can only come from the doomed and despairing. He was pursued and shot, dying in front of Mr. Alfred Stevens' residence. The sheriff and his guard were now released, and in ten minutes the masked horsemen, who had executed their horrible work with a stillness, coolness and military horsemen, who had executed their horrible work with a stillness, coolness and military precision that was truly surprising, had entirely disappeared in different directions. After they had left, the sheriff, together with such citizens as had been aroused by the firing, went for Squire Sampson, when an inquest was held over the bedies of the slaughtered men, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts. The dead bodies were then taken to the courthouse, where a large crowd of excited and wondering men feasted their eyes upon the ghastly spectacle until the remains were conveyed to their homes, about remains were conveyed to their homes, about ten miles from Dyersburg. And thus ended the most frightful tragedy that stains the his-tory of Dyer County, the perpetrators of which are supposed to be non-residents of this country.

-Jenkins having made inquiry, reports that go; twenty-six of them are married, especially the Suitan of Turkey, and six have lost their

Consignees per South Carolina Railroad February 16.

829 bales Cotton, 5¢ bales Domestics, 16 hhds Bacon, 68 bbls Naval Stores, 7 cars Lumber, 1 car Stock. Te Railroad Agent, W C Courtney & Co, G H Walter & Co, J N Robsos, Pelzer, Rodger & Co, Brodie & Co, G W Williams & Co, W B Williams & Son, J B E Sloan, W K Ryan, Frost & Adger, Kirkpatrick & Witte, Reeder & Davis, Mowry & Co, G W Steffens & Co, Thurston & Holmes, H Cobia & Co.

Consignees per Charleston and Savan-nah Railroad, February 10. Cotton, Rice, Potatoes, Mose, &c. To S.A. Andrews, W.B. Minott, B. Adger, W. Small, W.P. Dowling, J.E. Adger & Co. J. T. Kanspaux. Hunt Bros. & Co. J. Pringle, Stoll, Webb & Co. H. Bischoff & Co. W.C. Bee & Co. H. Klatte & Co.

Commercial.

PHICADELPHIA—Per sohr Vraiz—416 bales Cotton.
15 bales Rags, 10 tons and 12 hhds Iron, 10,000
feet Lumber, 25 casks Clay, 100 empty Barrels.

Charleston Cotton and Rice Market.

OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS, I COTTON.-This article during much of the morning was characterized by the same absence of business which had been the prevailing feeling for several days, but at a late hour several purchasers having ent-red the market for the purpose of filling special orders, operations to the extent of about 350 bales took place, generally on the basis of about 28c " 15 for low middling; but the staple closed still unsettled, holders remaining firm, while there was little disposition on the part of buyers to enter the market unless at concessions. The transactions were: 2 at 26 1/4; 25 at 27 1/4; 70 at 27 1/4; 31 at 27 1/4; 110 at 28; 73 at 2814; 18 at 2814c. Our quotations are nominal and only apply to the business of the day,

 Ordinary to good ordinary
 .27¼@27½

 Low middling
 .28 @—

 Middling
 .28½@—

 By New York classification we quote:

had an easier tendency; sales about 108 tierces of clean Carolina, say 155 tierces at 8%; 16 at 8%. We quote common to fair clean Carolina at 814@814; good 8%@8%c % 15.

Markets by Telegraph.

FOREIGN MARKETS. LONDON, February 16-Noon,-Consols unchanged. Bonds 29.

FRANKFORT, February 16 .- Bonds 82. LIVERPOOL, February 10-Noon.-Cotton declin ing; uplands 121/d.; Orleans 121/d. Sales 6000 DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, February 16-Neon,-Money active at 7. Sterling, 9. Gold, 35. 62's, 15%. Cotton dull at 29 14c.

Evening .- Cotton dull and heavy; sales 900 bale at 29 14c. Flour dull and 5a10c lower; superfine S:ate, \$5 80a6 40; common to fair extra Southern. \$6 05a7 10. Wheat heavy. Corn slightly favors buyers; new white Southern, 93a93; new Southern mixed. 93c. Pork firmer; new, \$32 50a32 75; old, \$32a32 25. Lard a shade firmer. Whiskey quiet and unchanged. Rice dull. Sugar firm; Porto hico, 1314, Muscovado, 1234a1314; Havana, 1314a 14c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 84a8Sc. Turpen-tine, 56a56 4c. Rosin, \$2 45a8 50. Freights declining; cotton, by steam, 14d.

BALTIMORE, February 16 .- Cotton unchanged. Wheat firm. Corn firm; prime white 95; yellow 90a92. Oats firm. Rye nominal. Pork \$33a33 50. Shoulders 15%. Lard 20%a21.

CINCINNATI, February 16 .- Flour and corn dull. Whiskey firm at 95. Provisions firmer on the part of holders with more inquiry. Mess pork held at \$33. Lard 20. Bacon shoulders 14%; clear sides 17%. Sr. Louis, February 16.- Whiskey dull at 95c. Bacon dull; shoulders 14%c; clear sides 18c. Lard dull. Pork unchanged. LOUISVILLE, February 16 .- Mess pork \$33. Lard

20a2036c. Shoulders 14%c; clear rib sides 17%c; clear sides 1814c. Flour \$5 75a6 25. Whiskey 95c WILMINGTON, February 16 .- Spirits turpentine dull. Rosin quiet at \$1 75a1 90. Crude turpentine declined 10c-\$1 80a2 90. Tar firmer at \$2 85. Cotton dull-nothing doing.

Augusta, February 16.—Cotton queet and demand light; sales 362; middlings 27%. Receipts 627. SAVANNAH, February 16 .- Cotton closed dull and irregular; sales 400; middlings 28a281/4c. Receipts 1868. Exports to Liverpool 5229; coastwise 619. Mobile, February 16.-Cotton sales 120 bales; quiet and dull; low middlings 2714; receipts 1678;

exports 715. NEW ORLEANS, February 16 -Cotton unsettled and Mc lower. Middlings 28 1/4 a 28 1/4 cents. Sales 2000 bales; receipts 3722; exports 10.183. Gold 35 14. Sterling 46%. Commercial bills 45%a46%. New York sight exchange par. Sugar firm; common 1214; prime 14 %a15; yellow clarified 16. Molasses active;

Wilmington Market.

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Wilmington Market.

Wilmington, February 15.—Turrenting—Has declined 10,490c to-day, with sales of 1,600 bbls at \$3 for soft, and \$1 95 for hard per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market dull and prices declined 1c; sales of 309 bbls at 52c per gallon.

ROSIN—Dull; sales of 1,722 bbls at \$1 75 for strained; \$1 90 for No. 2, and \$3 50 for No 1.

TAR—Is in moderate request, and prices unchanged; sales of 300 bbls at \$2 75 per bbl.

COTYON.—No sales.

CONN.—A cargo of 1,700 bushels received and sold

1,700 bushels received and sold at \$1 (2) per bushel.

MOLASSES.—Sales of a cargo of 265 hhds Cuba on private erms.

PEAS.—100 bushels cow sold from vessel at \$1 10

Passengers.

Per steamship Manhattan, from New York—A R Altmayer, B F Corliss and wife, L F Fuller, E Butler, F P Herzberg, J W Quintard, J K Mills, C Williard, J A Hewlett, Mrs J W White, J F Eush and wife, J Gudkoff, R M Bradtord, Mrs J D Williard, J M Hewlett, M C Lee, C H Morris, A Powell, F D Walker, and 14 in steerage.

Per steamer Pilot Boy, Savannah via Beaufort, Hilton Head and Bluffton—J H Ostendorff, H W Burgess, B W Rogers, F Clark, Col Lyford, Mr Amory, T Delaney, J Mathieson, J W Witwell, S Leitch, C K Williams, S W Bennett, J S Snallwood, R G Holmes, C S Edwards. E P Huichinson, R S Marshall, J R Matthewes, J W R Pope, and 14 on deck. Passengers.

Marine Mews.

Port of Charleston, February 17

PORT CALENDAR. Last Quarter, 3d, 11 hours, 36 minutes, morning. New Moon, 11th, 8 hours, 34 minutes, morning. First Quarter, 19tn, 11 hours, 46 minutes, morning. Full Moon, 26th, 6 hours, 44 minutes, morning.

RISES, SETS, RISES, FEBRUARY. 15 Monday... 16 Tuesday... 17 Wednesday. 18 Thursday... 19 Friday... 6.44 5.44 9.27 10.21 6.43 5.45 10.23 10.58 6.42 5.45 11.17 11.42 6.41 5.46 Morn. Morn. 6.40 6.47 12.14 12.38 6.39 5.48 1.12 1.30 6.38 5.49 2.11 2.31

Arrived Yesterday.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, New York—left—inst. Mdse. To James Adger & Co, J E Adger & Co, J D Alken & Co, D A Amme, Adams, Damon & Co. G W Almar, C D Ahrens & Co, A H Abrahams, Andrews & Salvo, J Archer, H D Burkett, C D Brahe & Co, D Briggs, agent, T M Bristoll, J C Burckmyer, E Bull, Bissell & Co, Brown & Ever, W M Bird & Co, E Bates & Co, H Bischoff & Co, E R Cowperthwait, J Commins, R & A P Caldwell, Cameron, Barkley & Co, — Courtenay, W S Corvin & Co, W H Chafee & Co, T D Clancy, J C H Claussen, G S Cook, McDuff Coben, L Chapin & Co, T M Cater, C D Carr & Co, H Daly, R L David, J & F Dawson, Mrs DeLeon, Douglas & Miller, Dowie & Molse, J B Duval & Son, Edgerton & Richards, G Dreyer, F Entelman, J S Fairly & Co, I L Fals & Co, B Feldmann & Co, S Fass, J Ferguson, J Flaum, D F Fleming & Co, Furchgott & Br., Forsyth, McComb & Co, Graweley, Goodrich, Winemsn & Co, H Gruber, C Goldstein, W Harral, Hart & Co, G H Gruber, C Goldstein, W Harral, Hart & Co, J W Harrisson, E Henry, J Heeseman & Bro, F Horsey, J H Hillen, J Hurkamp & Co, N A Hunt, Hyman & Co, A Hing, J Jar., Jeffords & Co, Jennings, Thomlinson & Co, G H Johnson, C Kerrison, Kinsman Bros, Klinck, Wickenberg & Co, Enabeloch & Small, Kreite & Chapman, A Langer, E Lafite & Co, T H L, R L Murillo, C Litschgl, S Leversen, C Madsen, J Marion, W A Mehrtens, A McLeish, Z Miller & Son, M Marks, J H Muller, J G Milnor & Co, Muller, Nimitz & Co, Murphy & Little, McLoy & Rice, Nachman & Co, N E Railroad Agent, J C Ojemann, D O'Netil, D O'Netil, & Son, B O'Netil, J F O'Neill & Fon, Ostendorff & Co, W F Paddon, Parry & Little, Patterson & Stock, Paul, Welch & Brandos, J S & E Pearson, J R Pringle, E M Pearse, C P Poppenheum, J Russell, G W Steffens & Co, S Solomons, L Schelt, F E Schroder, W Steele, E B Stoddard & Co, J M Swinton, H Soubeyroux, H Siegiing, A O Stone, Southern Express Co, Tobias' Sons, J H Vollers, F von Santen, Wagener & Ducker, J W Walker, W L Webb, West & Jones, L Weiskopf, Willis & Chisolm, A W Williams, G W Williams & Co Arrived Yesterday. at Co, Sc Cainfead Agent, and others. Strong southerly winds the entire passage.

Steamer Pilot Boy, Peck, Savannah via Beaufort, Bluffton and Edisto. 14 bales Cotton, 22 Iron Rollers, 25 sacks Coffee, 64 bags Groundauts, and Mdse. To J Ferguson, H F Baker & Co, H O Wagner, Wardlaw & Carew, S A Graver, Mantoue & Co, W M Lawton, W M Bird & Co, W H Harrison, Ravenel & Ce, Mrs Caroline Pope, Southern Express Co.

Cleared Yesterday. Schr Vraie, Mason, Philadelphia—H F Baker & Co. Schr Kanduskeag, Wyatt, Freeport, Me, via George-town, S C—W Rosch & Co. Sailed Vesterday. British ship Scotswood, Yeaman, Liverpool via Ner

From this Port.

folk, Va. Sohr Ada A Andrews, Robbins, Baltimore.

British ship Gorilla, Jones, Norfolk, Va. Feb 14. Sohr Minnie, Smith, Wilmington, N C, Feb 15.

Sailed for this Port. Steamship Prometheus, Gray, from Philadelphia, Feb 14.

Shipnews by Telegraph. NEW YORK, February 16—Arrived, Adriadne, Re-ecca Clyde, Louisa Moore. SAVANNAH, February 16—Arrived, steamship Ton-

Memoranda.

PORT OF GEORGETOWN, S, C., TO FEB'RY 16.

ARRIVED. February 19.—Brig Osprey, Outtow, Barbadoes. February 12—Schr Pacific, Bragg, Hartford, N.C.

CLEARED.

February 9-Schr Wm Slater, Smalley, Newbury-

port, Mars. February 16—Schrs Emma B Shaw, Shaw, New York; Pacific, Bragg, Newberg, N C; Samuel Eddy, Catheart, New York.

LIST OF VESSELS

UP, CLEARED AND SAILED FOR THIS PORT

DOMESTIC.

BALTIMORE.

Steamship Falcon, Horeey, to sail. Feb 18
Steamship Maryland, Johnson, sailed. Feb 16
Schr Alice G (hace, —, up. Feb 13
Schr Campbell, Torry, up. Feb 13
Schr Rachel seaman, High, cleared. Feb 6
Schr Laura, Ceombs. up. Feb 8
Schr C F Grove, Weaver, cleared. Feb 9
Schr C F Mayo, McMillan, cleared. Feb 11

Daints, Gils, Etc.

CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO.,

NORTHEAST CORNER

Meeting and Cumberland Streets.

OILS! OILS! OILS!

1000 GALLONS PURE WINTER LAND OIL

700 GALLONS PURE WINTER No. 1 LARD

500 GALLONS PURE WINTER SPERM OIL

500 GALLONS PURE MASON'S SPERM OIL

1000 GALLONS WHITE OAK LUBRICATING

300 GALLONS REFINED NEATSFOOT OIL

CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO.,

300 GALLONS TANNER'S (STRAITS) OIL

Northeast corner Meeting and Cumberland streets.

BELTING! BELTING!

5000 FEET OAK-TANNED LEATHER BELT-

5000 FEET GUM BELTING, 2, 3, 4, and

250 SIDES PATENT DRESSED LACE

800 DOZEN METALLIC-TIPPED BELT

150 DOZEN TOLLMAN'S BELT HOOKS

750 YARDS GUM PACKING, 1-16 INCH TO

TUCK'S PACKING, I INCH TO 11 INCH DI-

SOAPSTONE PACKING, 4 INCH TO 14

MANHOLE AND HANDHOLE GASKETS OF

CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO.,

Northeast Corner Meeting and Cumberland streets.

ROOFING TIN.

500 BOXES IC 14x20 ROOFING TON

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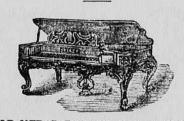
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